The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Emperor's New Cabinet.

Napoleon Receives the Diplomats.

FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, Jan. 1.

It is certain that the new Ministry will be announced day after to-morrow. The Journal officiel has not yet published a list of the appointments, but Count Daru, Count de Kergorlay, and Mr. Ollivier, states that the Ministry is constituted as follows: The following are the additional appointments which will be promulgated on Monday: Minister of Finance, Baron OUVIER; Minister of the Interior, Chevalier de Vaillefosse; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Daru; Minister of Justice, Count Grammont; Minister of Public Works, Maurice Richard. M. Magne, Secretary of Commerce, and M. Segris, Minister of Education, will retain their positions. M. Northomp, French Envoy at Washington, has received the portraits of the Imperial family, which he will present in January. Of the Ministry, as thus given by *Le Liberte*, four of the members are Senators, and four members of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Gandillot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was formerly a Minister Plenipotentiary, and was known in political circles as Baron de Valdrome, Minister of Interior, was Second Vice President of the Corps Legislatif. All the members are well known in political circles.

THE EMPEROR RECEIVES THE DIPLOMATS.

LATER.—It is stated the Emperor signed the decree confirming the Ministry on Saturday. To-day the Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps. In answer to the usual address, he returned his thanks, and said he perceived with pleasure the foreign representatives was a proof of friendly relations existing between their respective governments and France. He then conversed freely with the chiefs of the various legations.

Great Britain.

WHAT SOME OF THE LONDON PRESS SAY.

The *Spectator* commenting on the recent diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, says that the notes of Mr. Fish are improvements on Seward's, but there is too much of undignified and sensational complaint, instead of clear statement of facts and legal questions. The American case on the Alabama question is a strong one, and one in which all maritime powers are deeply interested. See Mr. Fish's despatches.

The *Saturday Review*, referring to the Alabama dispute, says the Americans assume that a blockade is not a question of fact, but of right, and that Great Britain has therefore no right to interfere with their vessels running into the blockaded ports of Cuba.

The *Times* gravely predicts a prosperous commercial year, and says the revenue returns show an improving trade. The Conservatives have increased largely in power since last year. The Conservatives have increased in number since that time. The Conservatives have also appointed the largest number of the Ins to the county Courts, and, on the whole, have made the most judicious appointments

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MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870.

THE WORK OF THE NEW YEAR.

It is events now pending, and whose consummation we may most reasonably expect during the present year, are the adoption of a plan to bring about the resumption of specie payments, the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, the reduction of taxes, and the settlement of the Alabama claims. The measure for specie resumption must be, if we secure support enough in Congress to pass it, will be, we judge, either the bill recently proposed by Mr. Sherman, providing for the gradual withdrawal of the greenbacks and the issue pari passu of new National Bank notes in their stead, together with a bill authorizing free National Banking on the basis of specie circulation, or else the measure proposed by Mr. Ames Walker, which is discussed elsewhere. As the course of events, and legislation, has brought the currency up from a gold value of forty cents on the dollar to one of eighty-three cents, he would say that the next year or two would decide that, with the aid of wise legislation, it could, within a comparatively short period, be brought to par. Legislation is specially called for to facilitate resumption now, because the tendencies of the time are all toward resumption, and experience proves that the laws of Congress are most potent when they run parallel with the laws of trade.

It is in the nature of all trade between old and new countries to maintain an apparent balance of trade against the new country. For the old country is constantly investing its loanable capital in the new, and this species of trade, though it makes the new country appear to be running in debt to the old, and piling up a heavy balance which it will be justified to meet at a future day, is yet sound and healthy, so long as the borrowed capital produces a larger return than the rate of interest paid upon it. England and Continental Europe are constantly lending money in Canada, Brazil, Russia, India, Australia, Mexico. Often the interest accruing is added to the principal loaned, and not paid at all. The Fifteenth Amendment is already ratified, and we shall look for the Fortieth Congress to pass the final ratifying resolutions. The Fifteenth Amendment is destined to be the great political measure of the session. We have in it the only means of safety to secure the peace of Cook County and the Circuit Court of Chicago, which fills of pretty the same jurisdiction. We have in the Recorder's Court of Chicago, and in County Court—all courts of record, with unlimited powers, existing by statute—a tribunal, to have the Police Courts abolished by, and to which they are to be subject; and all of those courts which he will not make better than they are. Although he will not make better than they are. Although he will not make better than they are. Although

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VITAL STATISTICS.

Annual Report of the Chicago Board of Health.

Social, Sanitary, and Meteorological Statistics.

Deaths During 1869, 6,476; Births, 9,699; Marriages, 5,220.

A Rain-Fall of 6.162 Inches Less than in 1868.

Only 55,000 Immigrants Arrived in the City in 1869.

The Building Season—3,810 Houses Erected During the Year.

Expenses of the Board, $76,639.02.

The following tables, compiled with great care in the office of the Board of Health, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. J. H. Rauch, assisted by Assistant Sanitarians, Hosford, Dodge, Foster, Gregory, and H. P. Wright and J. Rosenthal, clerks of the Board, show very clearly the mortality for 1869, and give other valuable information in relation to vital statistics. Thanks to the better system and more thoroughly enforced regulations of the year, the tables are very nearly complete, and far exceed in value those of preceding years. The information in relation to immigrations, also, which the board has collected, is given in a connected but comprehensive form, as it has that in relation to the building interests of the city for the year. The whole report reflects great credit on all who were concerned in its preparation. It should be observed that the books were closed at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, so that the figures cover the entire year 1869.

MORTALITY FOR THE YEAR 1869.

[Illegible] Number of deaths reported by city sanitarians, 6,476
[Illegible] Deaths reported by city coroner, 1,210
[Illegible] Deaths reported by city physicians, 1,710
[Illegible] Deaths of other persons reported by city physicians, 1,556
Total, 10,952
Deaths reported to the Police Courts, 1,500
Deaths reported to the Coroner, 1,210
Deaths reported to the Board of Health, 6,476
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